

(Oct. 1990)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Bromberg, Alfred and Juanita, House

OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Bromberg-Patterson House; Patterson House

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 3201 Wendover Road

CITY OR TOWN: Dallas

STATE: Texas

CODE: TX

COUNTY: Dallas

CODE: 113

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A

VICINITY: N/A

ZIP CODE: 75214

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this (nomination) (request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property (meets) (does not meet) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant (nationally) (statewide) (locally). (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHITECTURE

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1939

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1939

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Ford, O'Neil

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-8 through 8-18).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-19 through 9-20).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Description

The Alfred and Juanita Bromberg house, at 3201 Wendover Road is an intriguing blend of Texas regional design and emerging modernity. Designed in 1939 by O'Neil Ford, of Ford and Swank Architects of Dallas and constructed in 1939-40, the building is orientated east-west with its primary façade facing south. The house is located in the northeast quadrant of a 4.8 acre wooded lot in east Dallas. Beard Branch Creek meanders along the western, northern and eastern boundary of the site, providing a backdrop of trees and the white rock outcroppings of the creek. Access to the site is from Wendover Road via a gravel drive that crosses Beard Branch Creek with a historic wooden bridge. The drive then meanders thru wooded areas, leading to a clearing that provides a dramatic view of the front façade of the house; this drive terminates at a circular drive in front of the house. South-west of the house is a large, grassy open area. Much of the remainder of the site is wooded.

The Bromberg House is loosely encircled by the creek, with adjacent properties lying to the north, west and south; single-family residential properties are immediately adjacent on the west and south sides of the site and to the east across Wendover Road. Dallas Independent School District's Lakewood Elementary School lies directly to the north; a white rock bluff lies on the north side of the creek, with the school building sited on higher ground, and is set back a good distance from the edge of the bluff. This bluff and vegetation providing a buffer between the house and this school. This and the adjacent residential buildings are only marginally visible in the winter.

In addition to the wooded areas adjoining the creek and those areas mentioned, much of the site remains wooded; this provides a unique sense of seclusion that is unusual in a large city. The historic context of this house remains unchanged since it was constructed at the edge of town in 1939; this respite from the city that Alfred and Juanita Bromberg desired when they commissioned this house remains intact.

Description: Building Exterior

The Bromberg house is a two-story, brick rectilinear form with a gently sloping galvanized steel roof with brick chimneys at either end. Mostly one room deep, the building form is comprised of two separate masses – the main portion of the house and the garage – which are connected by a porte cochere at the first floor and screened porch at the second. The large outdoor screened porch with roof deck and balcony at the second floor at the west end extends beyond the main building form, making the building mass appear larger than it is. The main house has a low-pitched galvanized steel gabled roof which is flanked at each end by matching large brick chimneys. The roof of the connection and garage (at the east end of the house) is also galvanized steel but hipped and is a lower height than the main roof. The brick, a red common brick, was originally painted and remains so today in a neutral taupe color. Windows are large, multi-lite and vary in size and scale to meet the needs of the interior rooms they serve; most are shaded by porches or large overhangs to avoid heat gain by the hot Texas sun.

At the first floor, the front entry is recessed under the balcony above, providing a gracious and shaded path to the front door. A large square bay window protrudes from the adjacent Dining Room; this window is divided into nine operable panes, and creates a design feature by itself. Other windows and doors at the first floor of the front façade are obscured by the various screened porches at this façade. At the second floor, the windows in the second floor of the front (south) façade are double-hung, nine-over-nine and equally spaced along this façade. Other windows and doors at this façade are

6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Changes since 1939

While owned by the Brombergs, the house retained its original character and design although several very minor modifications had been made including the installation of window air-conditioning units in several windows and painting some area of interior wood. Under the new ownership of Dan and Gail Thomas Patterson, the house has been restored to its original appearance with just a few modifications made; Frank Welch and Associates Inc. was the architect for this 2002-2003 restoration. At the rear (north) elevation, the historic outdoor dining screened porch has been enclosed and an addition made to the east, creating an 'L' shaped casual living area. The exterior walls of this room are mostly glass, providing a remarkable view of the back yard, creek and white rock bluff beyond. The existing wood windows at the Dining Room have been restored and new windows and screens added where the original screens were at this location. The first and second story open porches have been restored and the screen material replaced. Central air-conditioning was added to the house, taking great care to install this w/o damage to the historic fabric. The original kitchen cabinets were removed and new cabinets installed.

At the second floor, the modified porch enclosure at the original servant's quarters (rear, or north facade) has been removed and a new enclosure with brick exterior walls and new wood windows added. The door to this porch has been relocated. The exterior wood stairs serving this original porch were in deteriorated condition and these stairs have been restored. The exterior wood decking at the second floor screened porch has been replaced with new decking.

The original winding gravel drive leading from Wendover Road remains intact although this has been extended to the west to Hillbrook Street due to City of Dallas Fire Department requirements. Similarly, the historic wood bridge (contributing structure) that spans Beards Branch Creek had structurally reinforced to allow fire trucks access to the house, again a requirement of the Fire Department in conjunction with the restoration completed in 2003. A studio/storage building (noncontributing building) was recently added at the site, and is located to the south of the house; this is screened by wooded areas and is only marginally visible from the front of the house. Gateposts and swinging gates have been added at the entrance to the gravel drives at Wendover Road and Hillbrook Street (the rear entry to the site); these gateposts at Wendover Road are brick, designed to complement the house and painted the same color as the historic house.

Integrity of the Alfred and Juanita Bromberg house

The exterior of the Bromberg house has retained an extraordinary amount of its architectural fabric; with the exception of the screen porch material and the minor addition at the north facade, all other historic features of this facade remain intact: brick cladding, wood windows and doors, brick chimneys, low pitch metal roofs with thin overhangs, open porte cochere between the house and garage, simple front porch and numerous screened porches. The Alfred and Juanita Bromberg house thus retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship relative to the period of significance, and particularly as an example of O'Neil Ford's early work, demonstrating his exploration and refinement of a Texas regional style of architecture for which he would later be well known for. The house remains on its original location, and this large wooded lot remains very similar to its condition when the house was constructed in 1939-40. The curvilinear gravel drive leading from Wendover Road, the wood bridge, the dense vegetation and wooded areas remain unchanged. Although a new studio/storage building has been built on the site, it is shielded from the house by trees and dense vegetation and is only slightly visible from the front of the house. The house retains integrity of location, association, feeling and setting.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection 8 Page 9Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas**O'Neil Ford's early architectural career and searching for a Texas regionalism design (1926-1939).**

In March 1926, Ford left Denton and moved to Dallas where he began work for David Williams, another ICS graduate; Ford's salary was \$12.50 per week. At that time Williams was the most prominent spokesman for Texas vernacular architecture, and a long relationship between the two men based on similar ideas and interests began. The two crisscrossed the state sketching and photographing Texas buildings in the Hill County; Ford shared with Williams the unique vernacular architecture of those smaller communities on the Rio Grande that he had previously visited. Designed for the Texas climate, these vernacular houses were low, chunky structures made of stone or caliche, with thick walls, tiny windows, massive end chimneys, and large porches. Between 1926 and 1931, Williams and Ford repeated these trips to the Rio Grande Valley and Hill County several times.

Williams and Ford's travels resulted in the study and design of houses that were based on a regional design. They greatly admired the clarity and directness of the simple limestone farmhouses of the Texas Hill Country and the homes in South Texas, and worked to abstract and refine these forms and details to create a simple yet elegant Texas house. Like the houses they had seen on their travels, their designs were simple and straightforward – with pitched roofs, broad overhangs, porches on the first (and sometimes the second) floor and massive end chimneys. The homes were carefully sited to catch the prevailing summer breezes and offered maximum protection from the intense Texas sun and wind. Interior plans were typically relaxed and open, in keeping with the informal living habits of the region; native brick, stone and wood were used throughout. On several of these projects, Lynn Ford, O'Neil's brother, carved doors, beams and mantels while Jerry Bywaters and Tom Stell stenciled walls and did mosaics. Homes from the late 1920s and early 1930s included the Warner Clark house (4408 St. Johns Drive; 1930), the Drane house in Corsicana (1930), 3718 Lovers Lane (1931), Raysworth Williams House, (700 Paulus Ave; 1926), and 6292 Mercedes (1927).

Ford's first solo project was for Tom Bywaters, a local artist who asked Ford to design a home and studio for him; this would be Ford's first project on his own, and it was with Williams' permission that Ford accepted this commission. The resulting Bywaters Studio, completed in 1929, reflected Ford's interest in indigenous Texas architecture and hand-crafted elements which were reflected in his design. Ford later designed the adjacent house for Bywaters and his new wife in 1930; unfortunately, both the house and studio were demolished in 2002. Ford continued to work with Williams full-time until 1930, when he began his own practice. The two men continued to collaborate on projects (formally and informally) until 1933 when Williams accepted a job with the Federal government in San Antonio.

In 1932 Ford began an association with Joseph Linz, a recent graduate of Dartmouth College, and descendent of a Dallas pioneer family. Their first project was the Flippen House, a Cape Cod style house that Ford decried. Fortunately, this was soon followed by the Kahn house (6342 Mercedes) which allowed Ford the opportunity to continue his pursuit of regional design. With no additional work, the partnership ended after the first year.

Ford continued practicing architecture and took on other odd jobs as they came available – he and Lynn demolished houses during this time, often keeping for themselves doors and other components that they might use on future projects. Several of the houses he designed during this time include the Lloyd Smith house at 5366 Montrose, a duplex for Mr. and Mrs. William Neary (Mary Bywaters' sister) at Lomo Alto and Normandy and Joe Bywaters home at 5535 Kempter Court.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 11

Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

O'Neil Ford's Later Career (1939-1982)

In 1939, Ford received a call from his friend and mentor David Williams, asking him to work as consulting architect for the restoration of La Villita in San Antonio for the National Youth Administration. This was a part-time position, but with the effects of the Depression affecting Dallas, Ford accepted the position. This project included the restoration of seven homes in the La Villita area, dating from the early 18th-century thru 1860.

Ford began spending several days a week in San Antonio working on La Villita, and traveling to Dallas for his practice (including the construction of the Bromberg house), as well to his other out-of-town projects. While in San Antonio, Ford met Wanda Graham, a dancer, and they were married in 1940. By then Ford had established an architectural office with Jerry Rogers, and by 1942 the bulk of his work was in San Antonio.

Ford's new practice in San Antonio was interrupted by service during World War II where he was a flight instructor in the US Army Air Force. Following the war, he resumed his practice in San Antonio with Rogers. In 1949, they were awarded the commission, with Bartlett Cocke and Harvey Smith to design a new campus for Trinity University. The new campus reflected Ford's superior design ability, with the new buildings seen as a minimal intrusion on the natural beauty of the site. The early buildings were 'simple, rectilinear forms nestled against trees, tucked up under a quarry ledge or perched along the crest of a ridge.⁵ A trustee of the university donated the use of his patent and hydraulic jacks to enable the floor slabs of the first buildings to be poured horizontally on site, then jacked up into place (the Youtz-Slick lift slab method) and also utilized stressed concrete, later made famous by Candella. Ford designed numerous buildings at Trinity including Northrup Hall Addition in 1963, Ruth Taylor Art Building 1963, the T. Frank Murchison Tower and Moody Engineering Building in 1964, and the Margarite B. Parker Chapel in 1966. This chapel utilized the parabolic arch in its' structural form, and had similarities to the Little Chapel in Woods in Denton which Ford designed almost 40 years prior, but the Parker Chapel was designed on a much larger scale. This chapel and the later Ruth Taylor Theatre (1966) and the Lauie Auditorium (1971) are perhaps the best buildings by Ford at this campus; all embrace the topography, utilize warm, personal spaces and materials that created wonderful outdoor spaces.

In 1954, Ford was commissioned to design what would become a series of innovative facilities for the new Texas Instruments facility in Dallas, culminating in the Semiconductor Plant in 1958, with Richard Colley of Corpus Christi, Arch Swank of Dallas, and Sam Zisman, planning consultant. This facility was an innovative solution to a new building type for a new industry - high technology. The building incorporated long-span, thin shell concrete hyperbolic paraboloid roof modules, a precast concrete tetrapod interstitial floor system and the combination of research and manufacturing facilities in one building. Ford also designed lushly planted courtyards adjacent to the building.

Although Ford was obtaining larger commissions, he continued his love of residential design, as evidenced in houses for his friends Marie and Arthur Berger in Dallas (now demolished), and TI founders Cecil Green and Patrick Haggerty (1958).

⁵Speck, Lawrence W., Landmarks of Texas Architecture, Austin: Texas Monthly Press, 1985.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 13

Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

This property was wooded, sloping and adjacent to Beards Branch Creek, with exposed white rock outcroppings along the creek, and was large enough to ensure complete privacy. Ford elected to site the house towards the north end of the site, not far from the creek, with access to the house by a long, gravel drive with a wood bridge over the creek. Subsequently, the Brombergs sold 2 parcels of this original 8.9 acres, leaving the house sitting on a 4.7973 acre site; the western parcel (lot #1, adjacent to the remaining site) is only accessed from the gravel drive; the other parcel (lot #2) faces Wendover Road. Lot #1 and its house (c. 1950s) was purchased by the Pattersons in 2002, so their entire site is now slightly over seven acres.

Ford and his partner, Arch Swank, worked in tandem on the Bromberg House, making it a masterpiece not only of architecture, but of architectural collaboration. The house they built, the first mature building by Ford's firm in Dallas, was deliberately anti-Highland park – in style as well as location – and deliberately invisible from the street and deliberately subtle.⁸

This house represented Ford's continuing exploration and refinement of a Texas regional style with its' informal living areas, the use of native indigenous materials, and the surrounding large, screen porches for outdoor living; the house is devoid of any architectural pretense. Simple in design, this two-story rectangular house has a gentle pitched roof framed by two chimneys was surrounded by screened porches, allowing the Brombergs to take advantage of the local climate in an informal lifestyle that including outdoor living for much of the year. The Bromberg house is considered by many to be Ford's first mature house in the Texas regionalist style.

Upon the death of Juanita Bromberg, Alan (son of Alfred and Juanita Bromberg) and his wife Anne Bromberg, as heirs to the property, sold the house and the 4.79 acres on which it was sited at that time to Dan and Gail Thoma Patterson; this sale was finalized in October, 2000. Alan and Anne Bromberg were interested in maintaining the house as a residence and investigated alternatives to insure it would not be demolished; the tool to accomplish this was a Special Warranty Deed (deed restriction) which require that the use and development of the property are to comply with both the restrictive covenants and preservation criteria included in this deed; this was integral to the sale of the house. These preservation criteria (separate from the Dallas Landmark Preservation Criteria) protect the site and house and are designed to preserve this historic house, maintain its' architectural integrity and preserve its' relation to the natural environment. Examples of requirements included are: the land cannot be sub-divided, the house is to be preserved as a single-family residence, the architectural spaces basic to the design are to be retained, the unique interior details are to be preserved, the exterior features are to be preserved as a historic work of Texas, and any changes or new construction are to be consistent with the historic character.

All proposed alterations to the property and house (including new construction) must be approved by a private Preservation Committee; this committee originally (and currently) consists of Alan and Anne Bromberg or their designated successors. Upon the event that no person remains on the committee, Preservation Dallas (Dallas' local non-profit preservation organization) will select new committee members. If a property owner violates these covenants, the property may revert to Southern Methodist University.

This Special Warranty Deed is a remarkable tool created by the Brombergs and their purchasers (the Pattersons) to preserve this historic house on its' original site, as well as preserve the integrity of this unique wooded site. The

⁸ Dillon, David. The Architecture of O'Neil Ford: Celebrating Place.

14

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection 8 Page 15Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

building traditions but those features that had been proven successful in protecting them from Texas' intense sun and heat, and utilized materials that were locally available. Such materials included native stone and brick, caliche, exposed wood structure, plaster (and in dryer areas, adobe), hand crafted elements as well as features such as informal living areas, high and often vaulted ceilings, thick walls, exposed beam ceilings, low (often metal) roofs, and those that provided relief from Texas' intense sun such as covered porches, roof overhangs, overhanging second story porches and screened sleeping porches; large fireplaces in major rooms provided heat in the short but cold winters. A major consideration was the shape and massing of a building (typically one room deep), its orientation in relationship to the sun and prevailing breezes as well as its surroundings.

Williams proposed the creation of regional architecture that utilized these features in a new design approach that was simple, functional and responded to its location and incorporated materials and features as described above in a massing that reflected the buildings function. At that time Williams was the most prominent spokesman for this new approach. At first Williams had limited success with his clients but soon developed opportunities to design such buildings; however these 'new' style of homes were not always understood by others. As described by Muriel McCarthy in David R. Williams, Pioneer Architect: "*Dave designed a house which he felt was perfectly orientated to the elements. He wrote to several magazines hoping to get it published, but they all sent it back with the question, 'What style is it? It's got to be in some style we can recognize.'*"¹⁰

Williams' Elbert Williams house in Highland Park, completed in 1931, is widely considered the pinnacle of Texas Regional architecture. It was not published until 1935 but then quickly gained national attention and was published in *American Home* and then featured in *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine. While this house was the product of David Williams' Dallas studio, O'Neil Ford was his valued pupil and colleague and was involved in this and other work in William's studio.

Due to the impact of the Depression and the declining residential market, David Williams left Dallas in 1933 and eventually settled in Lafayette, Louisiana where he continued to develop indigenous architecture for Southwest Louisiana and the Gulf Coast region. The two men remained great friends and had the opportunity to work together again in the mid 1930's when Ford joined the federal government. Ford returned to Dallas in 1936 and his practice focused on residential designs in this new 'Texas Regional' architectural style; now that his search for the unique architecture that reflected Texas's unique climate and culture yet in a modern manner had been defined, Ford could pursue its perfection.

The 'Texas Regional style' has proven enduring due to its' modernity, honesty and sense of place. Many of Fords colleagues as well as contemporary architects continue to pursue this style in contemporary houses and smaller commercial buildings and such buildings reflect the intimate tenets of this approach today. The more successful projects are, as were the original homes designed by Williams and Ford, timeless in their design.

Summary

Constructed in 1939, the Alfred and Juanita Bromberg house represents the continuing exploration and refinement of a Texas regional style by its nationally prominent architect - O'Neil Ford. With its' informal living areas, the use of native

¹⁰ McCarthy, Muriel Quest. David R. Williams, Pioneer Architect Dallas, Texas: Southern Methodist University, 1984; pp 47-49.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section 8 Page 17

Projects by O'Neil Ford in the Dallas Area

Bywaters Studio and House, 4715 Watauga Road, 1929, 1930 (demolished 2002)
Stephen Kahn Residence, 6324 Mercedes, 1932
Lloyd B. Smith Residence, 5366 Montrose Drive, 1933
William Neary duplex, Lomo Alto and Normandy, 1933
Joe Bywaters Residence, 5535 Kemper Court, 1933
Residence, 3514 Rock Creek Place; O'Neil Ford and Arch Swank, 1936.
Ellen Marshall duplex, 5207-1/2 Capitol Avenue, 1937
Clay Pearce Residence, 5722 Chatham Hill Road, 1937.
John Maxson Residence, Falls Road and Meadowbrook, 1939
Harold McEwen Residence, Arapaho Road, 1939
Alfred Bromberg Residence, 3201 Wendover Road, 1939
Hart Miller Residence, 4717 Park Lane, Dallas, O'Neil Ford and Arch Swank, 1939.
Jerry Bywaters Residence, 3625 East Amherst, 1949
Arthur Berger Residence, 3900 Stonebridge, O'Neil Ford and Scott Lyons, 1950 (demolished)
Lon Tinkle Residence, 3615 Amherst, 1952
Sam Leake Residence, 3831 Windsor Parkway, 1953
John Penson Residence, 3756 Armstrong Avenue, 1954
Lewis MacNaughton, 4636 Meadowbrook Road, Dallas, 1954
Patrick Haggerty Residence, 5455 Northbrook Drive, 1957
Siemens Entry Canopy, Arlington. O'Neil Ford w/ Richard Colley, Arch B. Swank and Sam B. Zisman, 1957.
Crossroads Restaurant and Club Southwest, Associated Architects and Planners, Ford, Swank, Colley and Zisman, 1957.
Texas Instruments Semi-Conductor Building, O'Neil Ford w/ Richard Colley, Sam Zisman (planning consultant) and Arch B. Swank, Associated Architects, 13500 North Central Expressway, 1959
Texas Instruments Administration Building, 13500 North Central Expressway, 1958
Dale Merritt Residence, 11125 Hillcrest Road, 1957
Art Building, University of Dallas, w/ Duane Landry, 1960
Science Information Center, SMU, O'Neil Ford and Arch Swank, 1961
Science and Mathematics Quadrangle, St. Marks School of Texas, O'Neil Ford w/ Richard Colley, Sam Zisman and Duane Landry, 1961.
St. Johns Episcopal Church, 848 Harter Road, Dallas; w/Arch B. Swank, 1963.
Lower School, St. Marks, 10600 Preston Road, w/ Richard Colley, 1963
Founders Building, University of Texas at Dallas, 1963.
Science Building and Dining Hall, Greenhill School, O'Neil Ford and Arch B. Swank, 1963
Cecil Green Residence, 3908 Lexington, 1962
Cistercian Preparatory School, Irving, w/ Duane Landry, 1965
Cistercian Monastery, Irving, w/ Duane Landry, 1965
Cistercian Preparatory School, Irving, w/ Duane Landry, 1965
Gorman Science Lecture Center, University of Dallas, w/ Duane Landry, 1965
Lamplighter School, Ford Carson Powell, 1966
Bryan Smith Residence, Coppell, w/ Landry Associated Architects, 1966.
Irwin Grossman Residence, 11207 Sherwood, w/ Landry Associated Architects, 1966.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 19

Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Bibliography

- Carson, Chris, ed. A Guide to San Antonio Architecture. San Antonio, Texas: The San Antonio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1986.
- Dillon, David. Dallas Architecture 1936-1986. Austin: Texas Monthly Press, 1985.
- Dillon, David. The Architecture of O'Neil Ford – Celebrating Place. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1999.
- Fuller, Larry Paul, ed. The American Institute of Architects Guide to Dallas Architecture with Regional Highlights. Dallas, Texas: American Institute of Architects, Dallas Chapter, 1999.
- George, Mary Carolyn Hollers. O'Neil Ford Architect. College Station, Texas: A&M University Press, 1992.
- Henry, Jay C. Architecture in Texas 1895-1945. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1993.
- Speck, Lawrence W. Payne and Payne, Richard photography. Landmarks of Texas Architecture. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1986.
- Sumner, Alan, ed. Dallasights: An Anthology of Architecture and Open Spaces. Dallas, Texas: American Institute of Architects, Dallas, 1978.
- Prairie's Yield: Forces Shaping Dallas Architecture from 1840 to 1962. New York, Reinhold Publishing Corp, Dallas chapter, AIA. 1962.

Articles, Drawings and Other Sources:

- "In this house, four porches invite outdoor living year-round," House and Garden, September 1951.
- Handbook of Texas Online, Texas State History Association (www.tsha.utexas.edu)
- Bromberg, Alan R., Wendover – the Name. unpublished article.
- Bretell, Richard ed. The Dallas Houses of O'Neil Ford Dallas, Texas: Preservation Dallas unpublished brochure, 1996.
- Ford, O'Neil and Arch Swank; Construction Drawings of 3201 Wendover, no date.
- Goldberger, Paul. O'Neil Ford, Texas Architect Emphasized a Regional Style New York Times, July 23, 1982.
- Kutner, Janet. Architect O'Neil Ford: In History, a Direction. Dallas Morning News, May 21, 1978.
- Newby, Douglas. Seventy-Five Years of Texas Modernism in Dallas, Legacies magazine, Fall 1997.

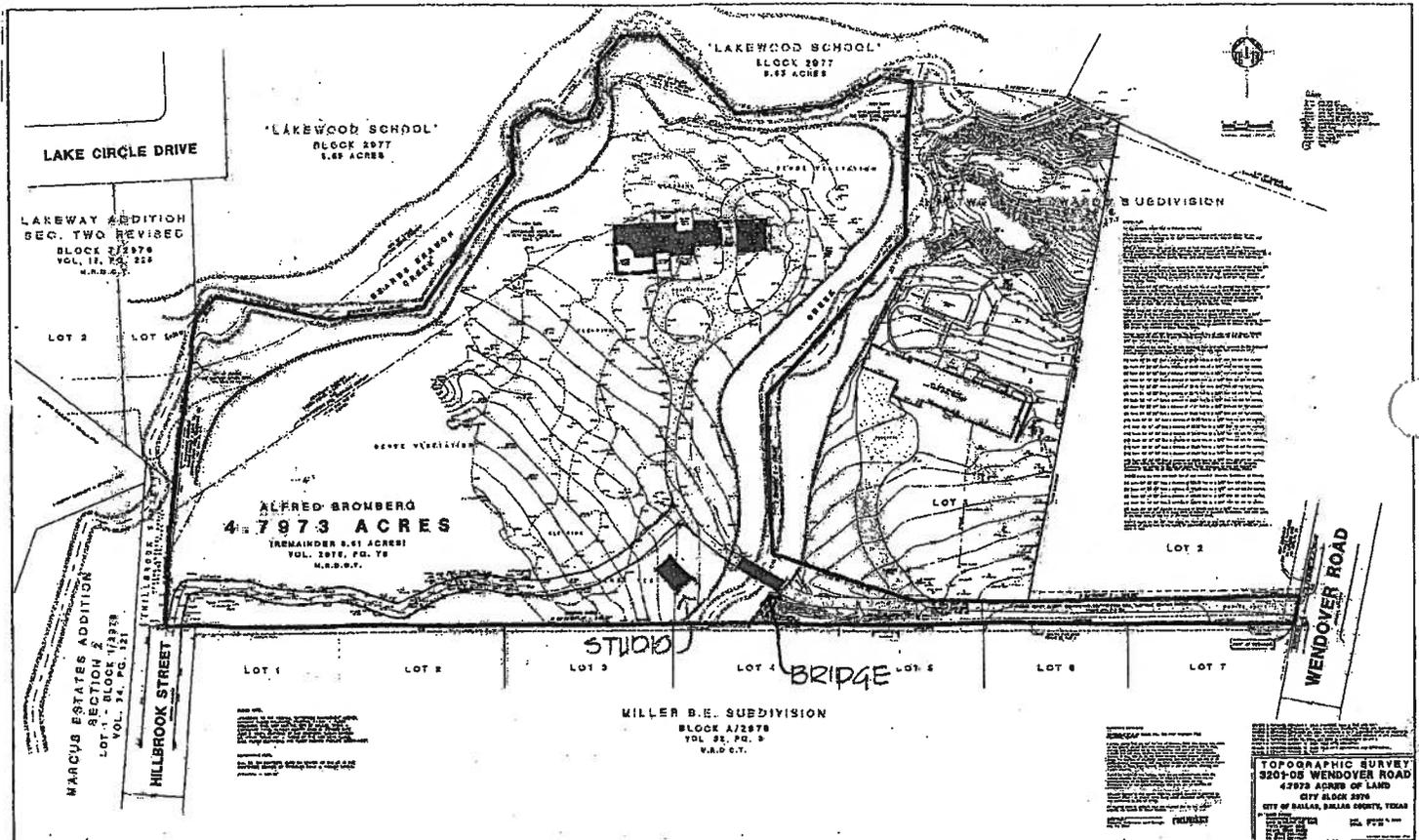
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section FIGURE Page 21

Site Plan
No Scale



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

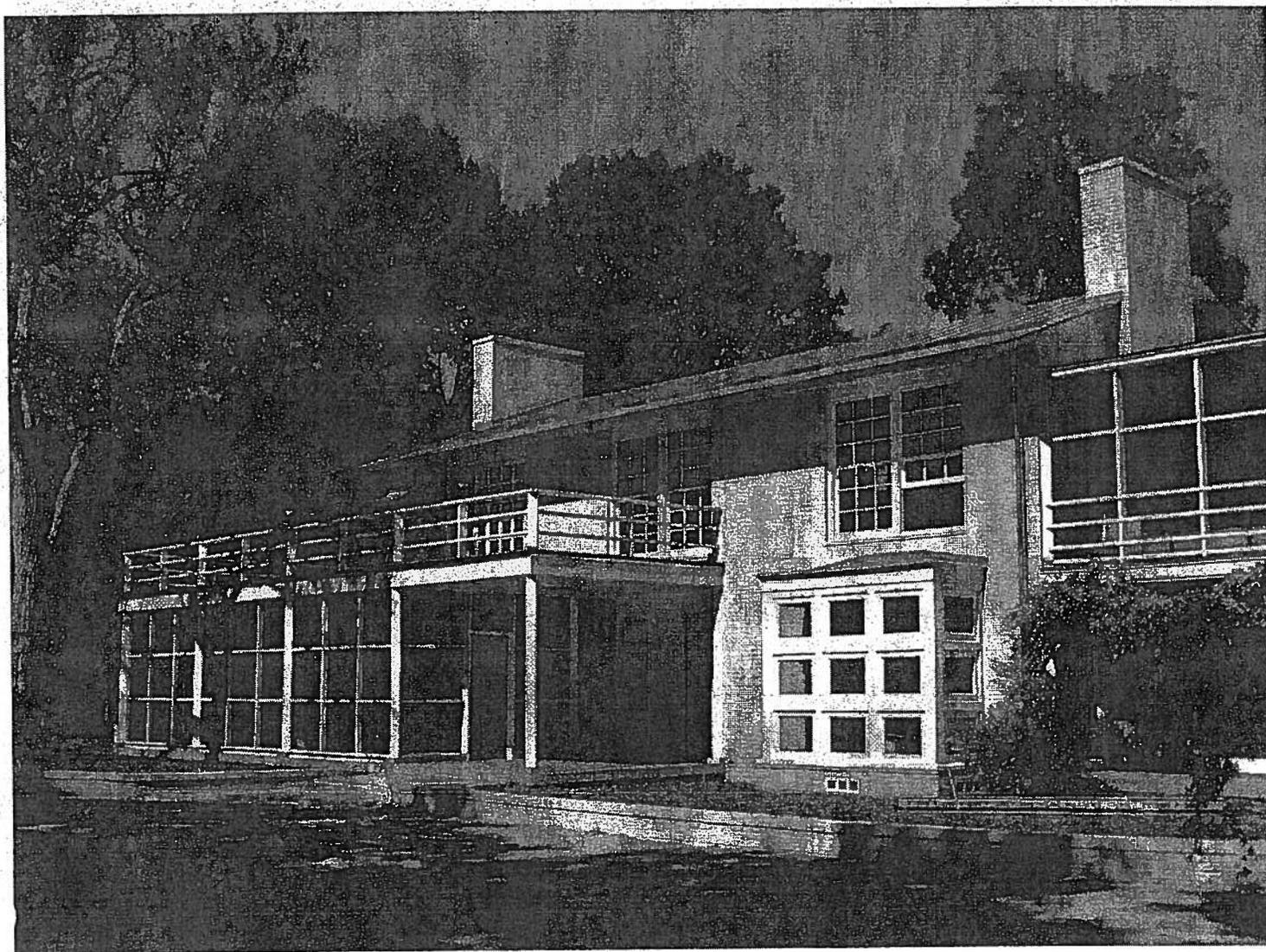
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section PHOTO Page 23

Photographs

Photo #1 (Front Façade).
Site Oblique
Camera facing Northwest.
3201 Wendover, Dallas, Texas
Marcel Quimby, photographer
April 4, 2004



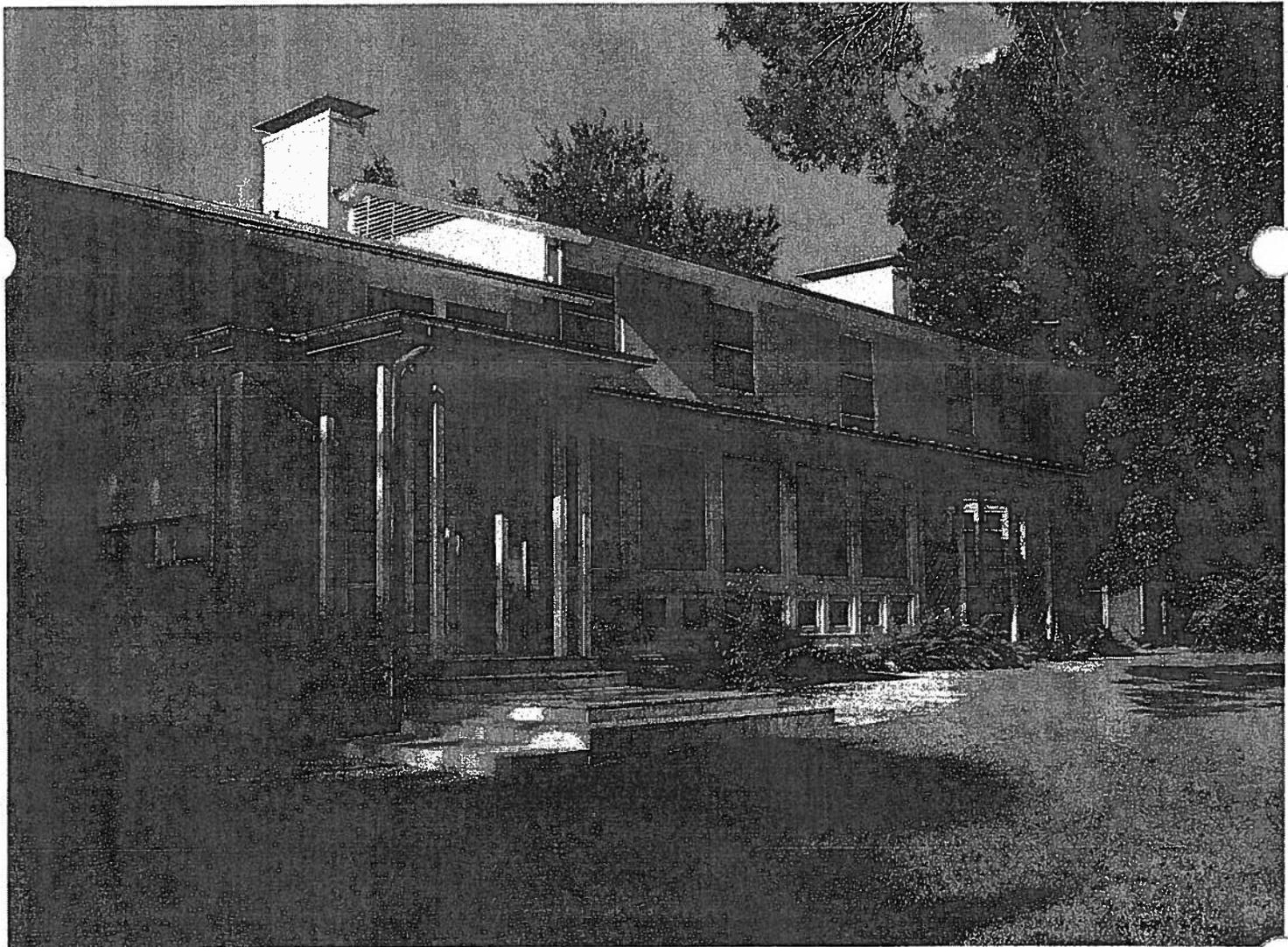
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section PHOTO Page 25

Photo #3 (Rear Façade).
Site Oblique
Camera facing Southwest.
3201 Wendover, Dallas, Texas
Marcel Quimby, photographer
July 13, 2006



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Alfred and Juanita Bromberg House
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Section PHOTO Page 27

Photo #5 (Wood Bridge).
Site Oblique
Camera facing East.
3201 Wendover, Dallas, Texas
Marcel Quimby, photographer
July 13, 2006

